

Standing Vet. Comm. 10 May 2000

05. Mai 2000

CSF

EN547

## Classical Swine Fever (CSF) situation in Germany

In the assessment of the CSF situation in Germany, a distinction must be made between the animal health situation of domestic pigs and wild boar.

### I. Animal health situation of domestic pigs

CSF does not occur endemically in domestic pig herds. This means that all disease outbreaks, which have been established in the past few years, could be attributed to introductions of viruses. Key sources of this were the unauthorized feeding of unheated swills and indirect contacts with infected wild boar. This connection was also made plain by the exact determination of virus strains in each established case of disease.

Since 1 January 1999, CSF has in six cases been officially established in domestic pigs in Germany:

twice in the Land (federal state) of Rhineland-Palatinate,  
twice in the Land of Brandenburg,  
once in the Land of North Rhine/Westphalia and in the Land of Lower-Saxony.

Please find enclosed a map of the *Laender* and a list of the outbreaks according to administrative districts with information on the type and size of herds.

All 6 cases were primary outbreaks.

The disease was detected at a very early stage in all cases, thereby preventing an expanding epizootic situation. The early diagnosis was possible because in Germany a clarification of CSF through a laboratory diagnosis, too, is immediately ordered in the case of acute porcine diseases.

In the **case of a CSF outbreak** in a domestic pig herd, the following measures are ordered:

1. culling and safe disposal of all pigs in the infected herd and within a 1,000 m radius around the epizootic centre.
2. recording of all herds having had contacts with the epizootic centre during the past 42 days (in particular through animals, man and vehicles). In the case of animal contacts, the respective

herd is also generally culled as a precaution. With respect to other contacts, the herd is isolated with comprehensive clinical and laboratory diagnostical examinations being conducted.

3. A ban on the movement of live pigs and pigmeat is imposed on an area within a 10km radius around the epizootic centre. The restrictions are lifted at the earliest after a clinical and laboratory diagnostical examination of pig herds in this region has taken place. The examination in the protection zone (0-3 km around the epizootic centre) starts 30 days at the earliest after the culling of animals in the infected herd and an initial cleansing and disinfection, in the surveillance zone (3-10 km around the epizootic centre) 15 days at the earliest.
4. If CSF occurs frequently in one area, a ban on intra-Community and national trade in pigs will be imposed on the entire region.

To prevent and control CSF, Germany draws up an annual plan also containing the **active** and **passive surveillance programmes**. For example, for the year 2000 around 710,000 serological and virological examinations are financially planned, in particular of breeding animals, pigs in areas with many small farms, pigs in regions with swine fever affecting wild boar, to clarify non-specific diseases and to control wild boar.

Based on a national ordinance to control CSF, the **control organizations** (inter alia, establishment of crisis centres, formation of various working groups, questionnaire on epidemiological inquiry) as well as the diagnosis have been compiled in a broad **contingency plan** of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

## II. Wild boar

In Germany, CSF has occurred in the *Laender* of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, Brandenburg, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg and Saxony-Anhalt. The regions concerned in the individual *Laender* have been marked on the enclosed map.

The following provisions apply to regions affected by CSF in wild boar:

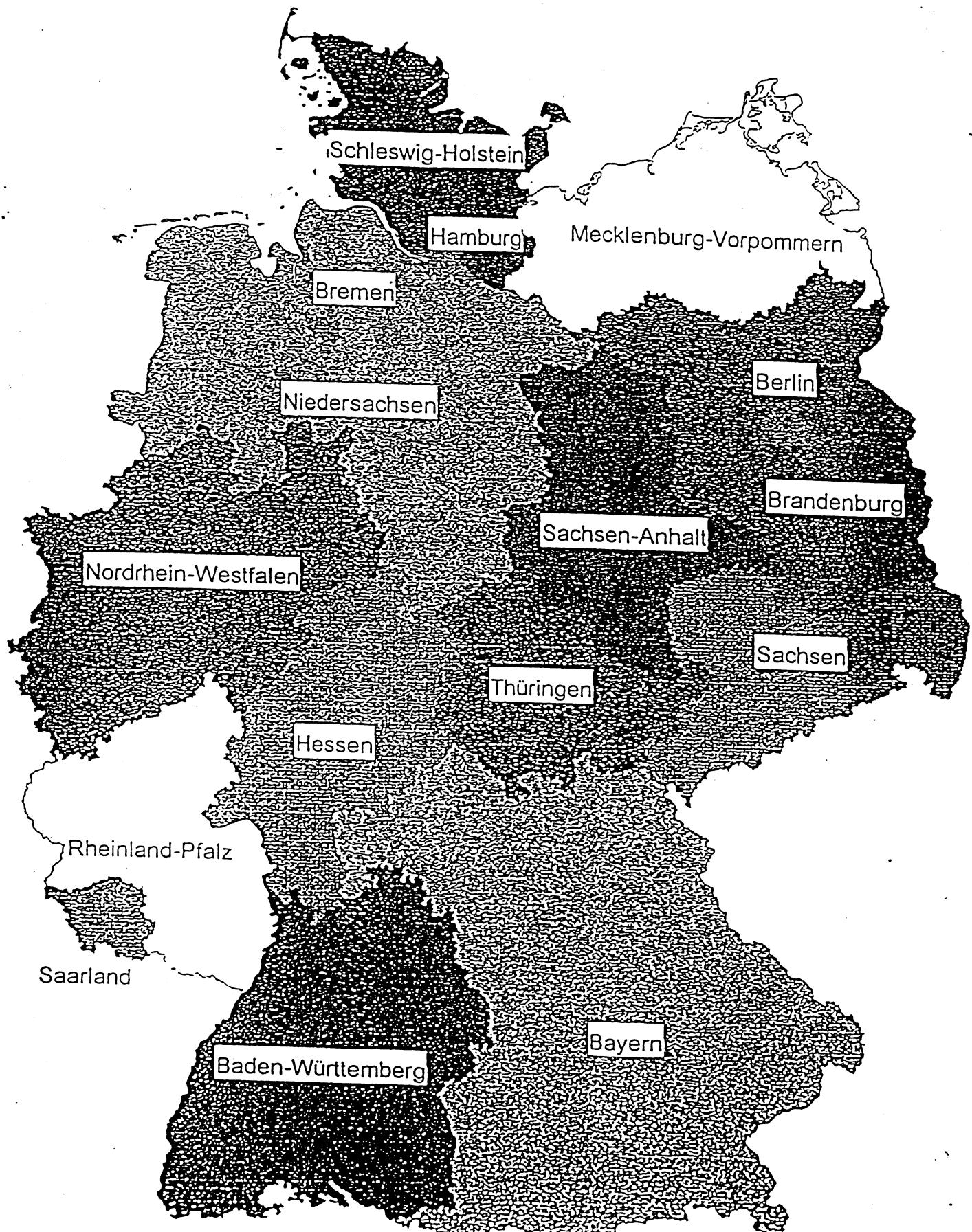
1. as regards **wild boar**:

- Wild boar shot in the infected area are all collected at a collection centre and subjected to a virological as well as serological examination. Infected animals are destroyed.
- Wild boar found dead are all compulsorily examined in a laboratory analysis for CSF.
- In the environment of the infected area, at least 30% of the shot wild boar are examined serologically for CSF, while wild boar found dead or shot diseased wild boar are all compulsorily examined in a virological examination for CSF.

2. as regards **domestic pigs**

- Domestic pigs are isolated so that they cannot come into contact with wild boar.
- Breeding pigs are subject to regular laboratory diagnostical spot checks.
- Domestic pigs may only be moved within Germany if they
  - come from herds not having introduced any live pigs during the last 30 days prior to dispatch,
  - have been examined by a veterinarian with a negative result for CSF 24 hours prior to dispatch,
  - have been tested virologically and serologically in spot checks for CSF with a negative result 10 days prior to dispatch,
  - are subjected to adequate protective arrangements in the recipient farms, too. Pigs intended for production may only be directly delivered from the recipient farms to slaughterhouses.

# Bundesrepublik Deutschland



# Schweinepest in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

- Neuaustrüche Gehöfte -

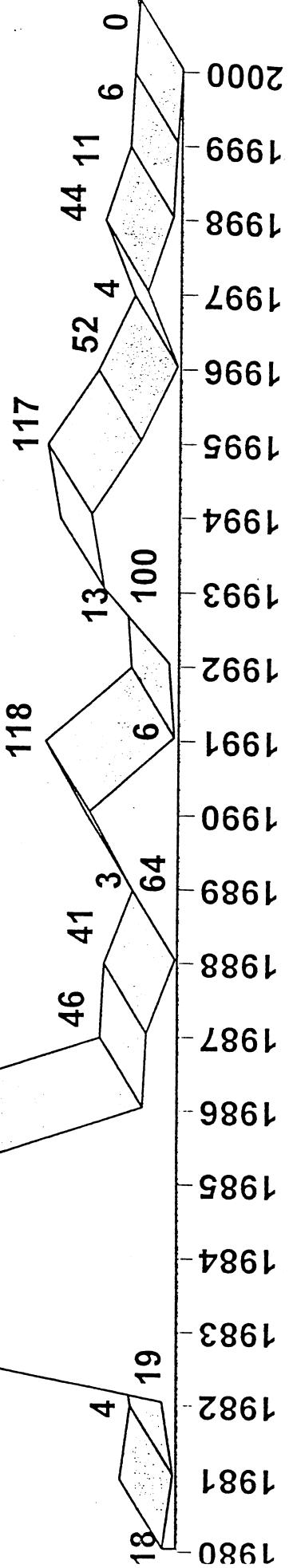


1015

342

508

46



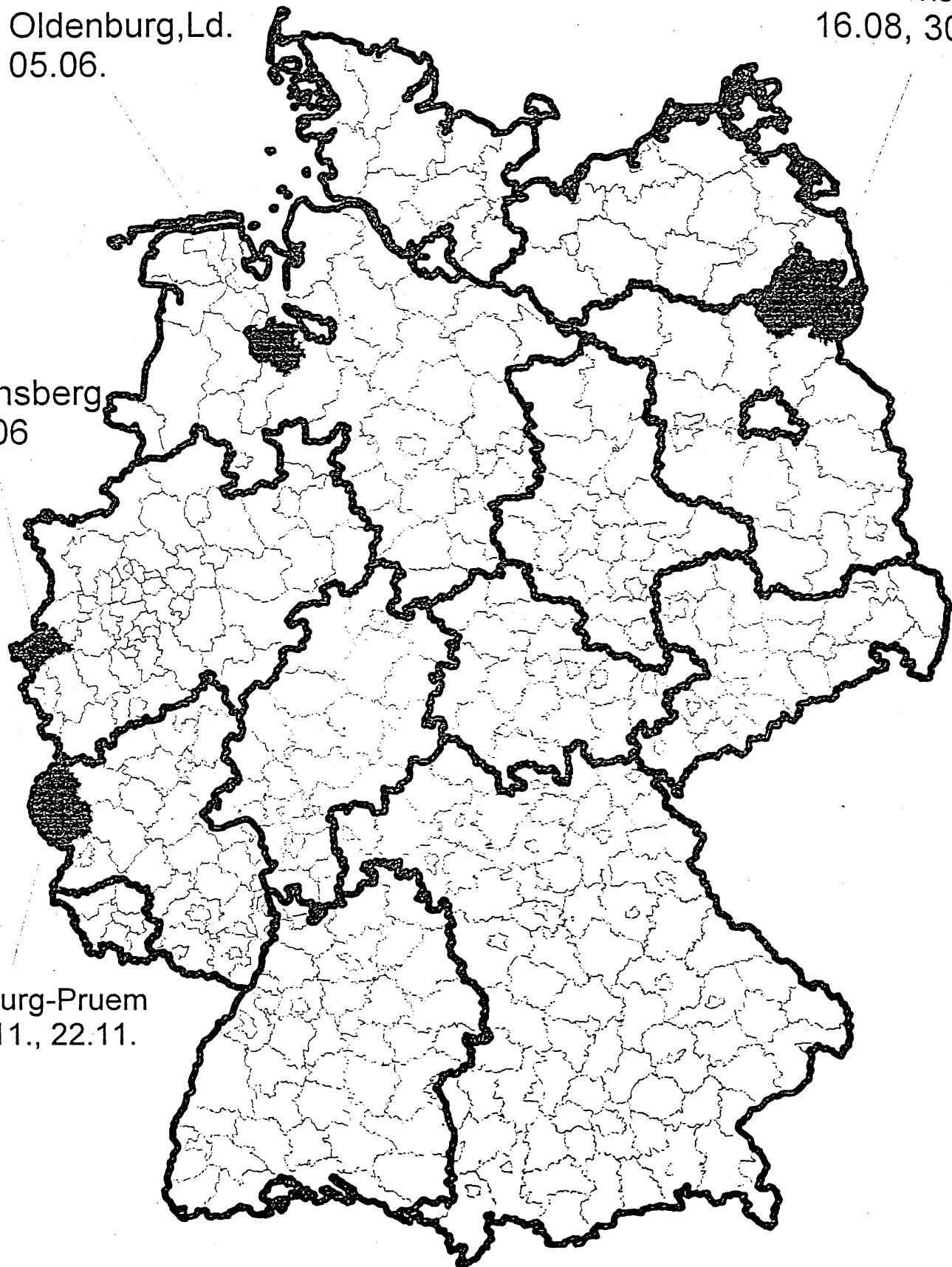
# Klassische Schweinepest bei Hausschweinen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland - 1999-

Oldenburg, Ld.  
05.06.

Uckermark  
16.08, 30.11.

Heinsberg  
21.06

Bitburg-Pruem  
16.11., 22.11.



## CSF Outbreaks in the Federal Republic of Germany 1999

Outbreak No.	Date of Confirmation	Kreis	Governmental District	Federal State	No. of Animals (F,B,M)*	Type of Holding	of them		of them		Remarks	
							breeding pigs	piglets	fattening pigs	sick	dead	
1	21. Mai	Heinsberg	Köln	NW	B	47	18	29		1	47	10 wild boar
2	05. Jun	Oldenburg, Ld.	Weser-Ems	NI	F	633			633	20	5	628 01 unknown
3	16. Aug	Uckermark		BB	F	1.669			1.669	41	37	1.632 10 wild boar
4	16. Nov.	Bitburg-Pruem	Trier	RP	B	569	129	440		30	569	01 unknown
5	22. Nov.	Bitburg-Pruem	Trier	RP	M	228	32	66	130		228	01 unknown
6	30. Nov	Uckermark		BB	M	2.080	512	1.568		74	57	2.023 01 unknown

F = Fattening, Farm, B = Breeding Farm, M = Mixed Farm

Quelle: BML - Ref. 328-Meller 05.01.00

# Classical Swine Fever in Wild Boar

Stand: 5. Mai 2000

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Zahl der betroffenen Kreise	Zahl der betroffenen pos.Tiere Kreise	Zahl der betroffenen pos.Tiere Kreise	Zahl der betroffenen pos.Tiere Kreise				
er Saxony	5	141	5	149	2	13	2	77
eland-Palatinate	6	44	8	68	5	18		
en-Württemberg							4	35
idenburg			2	82	3	83	3	37
Klenburg - Western ierania	8	104	4	595	15	48	7	74
ony Anhalt								
	19	289	17	812	24	161	12	234
								15
								181
								22
								219
								24
								409
								9
								110

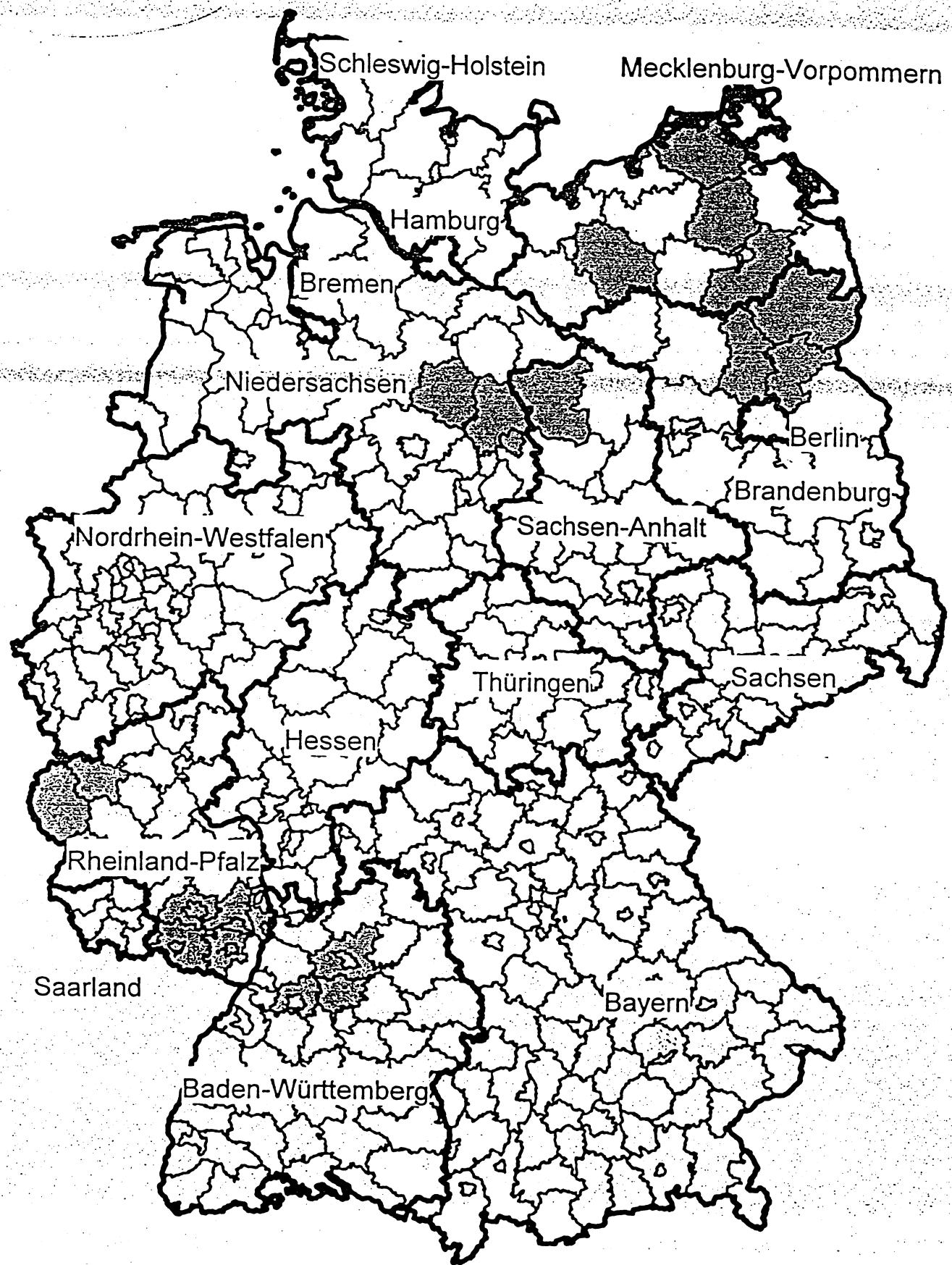
**Information zur Überwachung der KSP bei Wildschweinen -**  
**Information on Monitoring for CSF in Wild Boar**

**Deutschland 1999**

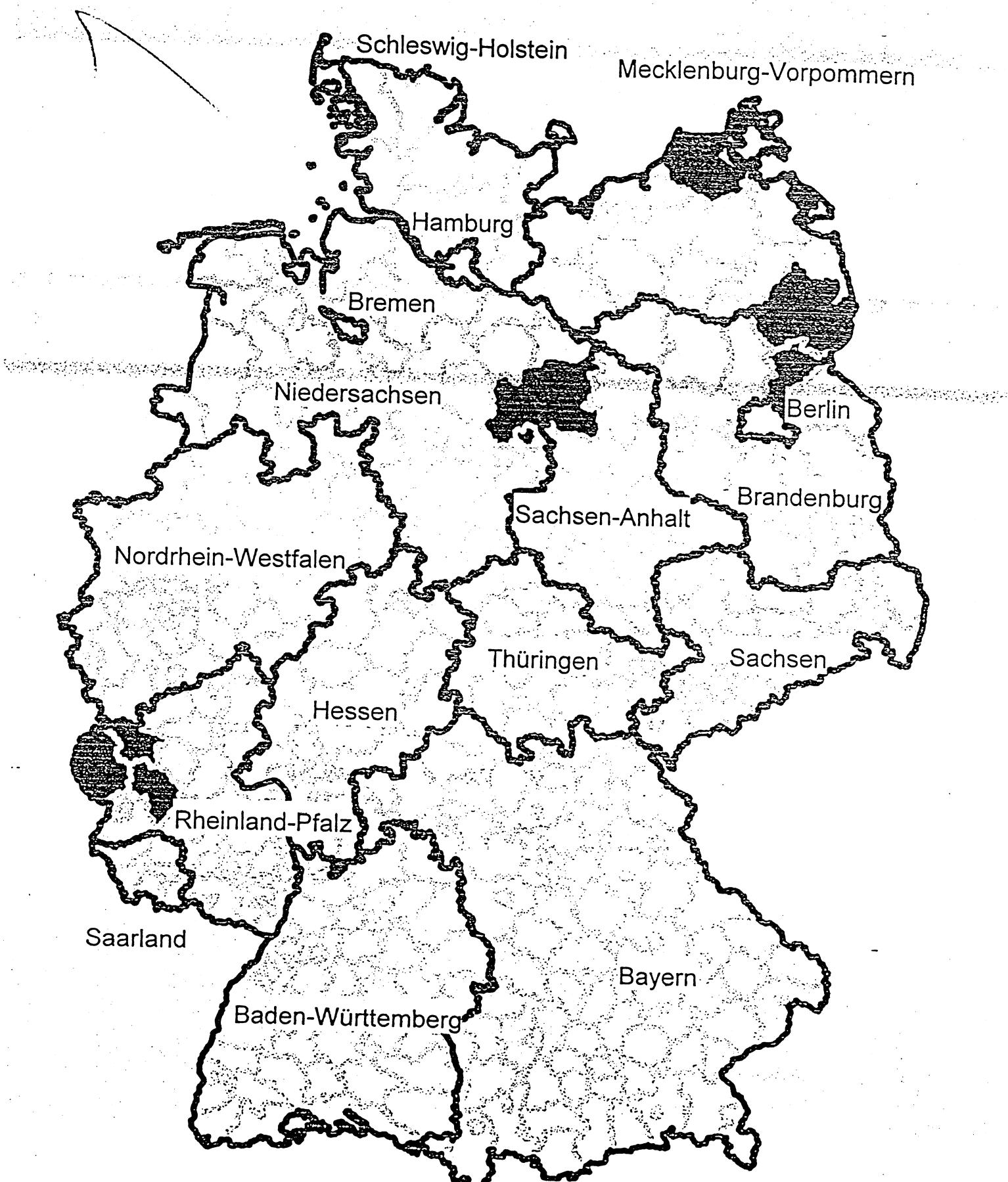
Land	01.01. - 30.06.1999			01.07. - 31.12.1999		
	Serologie	Virologie	untersucht / investigated	Serologie	Virologie	untersucht / investigated
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	10.480	1.488	5.055	18	13.011	1.589 <sup>*)</sup>
Niedersachsen	1.274	475	1.256	9	4.657	1.039 <sup>*)</sup>
Thüringen	283	203	294	16	2.308	682 <sup>*)</sup>
Baden-Württemberg	251	98	252	26	658	354 <sup>*)</sup>
Hessen	529	35	1.304	34	4.022	1.002
Anhalt	-	-	-	-	743	79 <sup>*)</sup>

Impfversuch / Vaccinat. trial

# Schweinepest bei Schwarzwild in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland im Jahr 1999



Wildschweinepest  
in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland  
- 01. Januar bis 05. Mai 2000



12

### Bekämpfung und Überwachung der KSP bei Hausschweinen

Land	0 1 . 0 1 . - 3 1 . 1 2 . 1 9 9 8 Serologie untersucht investigated	0 1 . 0 1 . - 3 1 . 1 2 . 1 9 9 9 Virologie untersucht investigated	Serologie untersucht investigated	Virologie untersucht investigated
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	49.333	42.616	20.991	15.693
Brandenburg	10.580	2.013	17.960	7.762
Niedersachsen	414.979	15.952	395.628	5.941
Baden-Württemberg	15.594	1.025	16.769	2.463
Rheinland-Pfalz	23.008	620	26.269	17.416
Sachsen-Anhalt	2.681	1.448	9.253	1.805
Sachsen	2.218	365	1.900	85
Saarland	1.353	0	2.541	0
Schleswig-Holstein	-	-	0	0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	52.994	914	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>572.740</b>	<b>64.953</b>	<b>491.311</b>	<b>51.165</b>

- 13 -

### Bekämpfung und Überwachung der KSP bei Wildschweinen

Land	01.01. - 31.12.1998		01.01. - 31.12.1999	
	Serologie untersucht investigated	Virologie untersucht investigated	Serologie untersucht investigated	Virologie untersucht investigated
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	28.084	31.763	29.441	13.918
Brandenburg	6.836	6.575	8.706	11.150
Niedersachsen	3.142	3.373	4.146	3.805
Baden-Württemberg	1.283	198	2.130	1.929
Rheinland-Pfalz	680	1.295	5.188	6.394
Sachsen-Anhalt	1.750	1.761	5.023	5.793
Sachsen	1.543	187	511	3.065
Saarland	16	0	34	0
Schleswig-Holstein	-	-	316	511
Nordrhein-Westfalen	9	53	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.343</b>	<b>45.205</b>	<b>55.495</b>	<b>46.565</b>

Untersuchungen von Wildschweinen  
nach dem einheitlichen Überwachungsprogramm  
1. Halbjahr 1999

- Erlegte Wildschweine -

Land	Jagdstrecke	1. Quartal		2. Quartal	
		serologische Untersuchungen	virologische Untersuchungen	serologische Untersuchungen	virologische Untersuchungen
Schleswig-Holstein	1.951	57	52	23	25
Niedersachsen	ca. 4.350	5	6	23	28
Nordrhein-Westfalen		0	8	0	11
Rheinland-Pfalz	28.428 (im Jagdjahr)	369	222	635	275
Baden-Württemberg	21.539 (im Jagdjahr)	492	442	168	167
Bayern	21.559 (im Jagdjahr)	63	110	6	2
Saarland		13	0	0	0
Brandenburg		125	101	189	145
Mecklenb.-Vorpommern	5.725	2.384	41	3.269	823
Sachsen	16.828 (im Jagdjahr)	509	29	569	42
Sachsen-Anhalt	5.578	681	434	636	338
Thüringen	12.471 (im Jagdjahr)	85	0	183	0
Total		4.783	1445	5.701	1856

Bemerkungen:

Nordrhein-Westfalen: Untersuchungen vorwiegend in den an Rheinland-Pfalz grenzenden Landesteilen  
Hessen: Untersuchungen beginnen voraussichtlich im Herbst 1999  
Berlin: Keine Angaben über Untersuchungsumfang  
Bremen: Fehlanzeige  
Hamburg: Keine Angaben

**Untersuchungen von Wildschweinen  
nach dem einheitlichen Überwachungsprogramm  
2. Halbjahr 1999**

**- Erlegte Wildschweine -**

Land	Jagdstrecke	3. Quartal		4. Quartal	
		serologische Untersuchungen	virologische Untersuchungen	serologische Untersuchungen	virologische Untersuchungen
Schleswig-Holstein	1.096	57	63	188	171
Niedersachsen	ca. 7.000	27	10	630	228
Nordrhein-Westfalen	16.000	2	12	15	33
Rheinland-Pfalz	20.897	18	32	62	69
Baden-Württemberg	21.949	119	119	520	504
Bayern	21.988	15	9	697	391
Saarland	1.259	-	-	-	6
Brandenburg	nicht erfasst	778	746	1.717	1.688
Mecklenb.-Vorpommern	-	2.448	616	2.674	834
Sachsen	16.828	921	124	1.240	138
Sachsen-Anhalt	5.578	1.091	626	1.589	413
Thüringen	12.471	426	5	291	6
Hamburg		10	-	11	-
Hessen		-	-	40	23
Berlin	-	-	-	465	114
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.912</b>	<b>2.362</b>	<b>10.139</b>	<b>4.618</b>

Bemerkungen:

Bremen: Fehlanzeige

**Untersuchungen von Wildschweinen  
nach dem einheitlichen Überwachungsprogramm  
1. Halbjahr 1999**

**- Tot aufgefundene Wildschweine -**

Land	Jagdstrecke	1. Quartal		2. Quartal	
		serologische Untersuchungen	virologische Untersuchungen	serologische Untersuchungen	virologische Untersuchungen
Schleswig-Holstein	1.951	2	2	1	1
Niedersachsen	ca. 4.350	0	0	0	0
Nordrhein-Westfalen		0	0	0	0
Rheinland-Pfalz	28.428 (im Jagd Jahr)	0	0	0	0
Baden-Württemberg	21.539 (im Jagd Jahr)	17	18	6	7
Bayern	21.559 (im Jagd Jahr)	0	0	0	6
Saarland		0	0	0	0
Brandenburg		8	8	6	6
Mecklenb.-Vorpommern	5.725	4	5	7	7
Sachsen	16.828 (im Jagd Jahr)	2	0	4	0
Sachsen-Anhalt	5.878	0	2	0	1
Thüringen	12.471 (im Jagd Jahr)	0	6	0	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>

**Untersuchungen von Wildschweinen  
nach dem einheitlichen Überwachungsprogramm  
2. Halbjahr 1999**

**- Tot aufgefundene Wildschweine -**

Land	Jagdstrecke	3. Quartal		4. Quartal	
		serologische Untersuchungen	virologische Untersuchungen	serologische Untersuchungen	virologische Untersuchungen
Schleswig-Holstein	1.096	2	1	2	1
Niedersachsen	ca. 7.000	-	-	5	3
Nordrhein-Westfalen	16.000	-	3	-	3
Rheinland-Pfalz	20.897	-	4	-	9
Baden-Württemberg	21.949	4	4	3	2
Bayern	21.988	2	1	7	16
Saarland	1.259	-	-	-	1
Brandenburg	-	18	18	6	6
Mecklenb.-Vorpommern	-	75	-	11	-
Sachsen	16.828	5	7	24	13
Sachsen-Anhalt		-	-	-	-
Thüringen	12.471	-	1	-	2
Hamburg		-	-	-	-
Hessen		-	-	-	-
Berlin		-	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>

**Plan  
zur Bekämpfung und Überwachung der Schweinepest  
im Jahre 2000**

**Geplante serologische und virologische Untersuchungen**

Land	Hausschweine	Wildschweine
Rheinland-Pfalz	25.500	7.500
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	94.850	40.000
Sachsen	3.750	1.910
Brandenburg	15.500	7.500
Baden-Württemberg	43.000	7.000
Saarland	1.650	100
Niedersachsen	444.057	3.117
Sachsen-Anhalt	2.400	2.500
Nordrhein-Westfalen	3.870	1.300
Schleswig-Holstein	1.000	900
Thüringen	—	1.100
Bayern	—	1.000